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A NEW GENUS OF TINGINAE (HETEROPTERA) FROM SOUTHERN INDIA¹

DAVID LIVINGSTONE AND S. JAYANTHIBAI²
(With a text-figure)

Longiscutella has been introduced as a new genus of the subfamily Tinginae. The monotypic species *Longiscutella menoni* resembles *Lasiacantha* Stål in its pronotal hood and paranotal expansion but differs from it by its much elongated proscutellum that reaches the posterior end of discoidal area and by the total absence of ciliation.

Longiscutella gen. nov.

In general appearance and development of pronotal hood and paranotal expansion this new

genus resembles *Lasiacantha* Stål. But the extraordinary development of the areolated proscutellum, almost reaching the posterior end of the discoidal area of the hemelytra and the total absence of ciliation make it easy to recognise it from the latter. In all other recorded species of Tingidae, the proscutellum does not exceed the middle of the discoidal area.

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Longiscutella menoni sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Moderately large; 3 mm long and 1.3 mm broad; testaceous; body bare; proscutellum acutely pointed, posteriorly reaching the posterior limit of the discoidal area; body beneath fuscus.

Head: Fuscus, armed with two loral, one frontal and two postgenal long tubercles, all reaching the base of the pedicel; antennae moderately elongate, pubescent; I & II segments slender; IV segment testaceous and pilose; proportionate lengths of antennomeres: 1:0.8:6.8:3; eyes reddish brown; antenniferous tubercles passing the scape; rostrum stramineous, rostral tip fuscus, passing mesosternum; rostral furrow broad, open, sternal laminae non areolate; bucculae biserially areolate, fringed with short hairs, occluding the first rostral segment.

Thorax: Pronotum prominently convex; proscutum punctate, tricarinate, median carina anteriorly terminating as glabrous, broadly areolated hood, concealing the head and rising medially as high as the paranotal elevation, making a deep constriction at the base of the scutellum before merging with the latter posteriorly and continuing as its median carina up to its tip; lateral carinae posteriorly terminating on either side at the base of the proscutellum; paranotal expansion after having reflected over the proscutum reflects back over itself, making a deep dorso lateral groove; scutellum with 1-3 rows of areolae on either side of the median carina and acutely produced, almost reaching the posterior limit of the discoidal area; hemelytra not constricted, distally overlapping; subcostal area biserially areolate, areolae hyaline, confluent with postcubital area; radial area biserially areolate, confluent with the sutural area; discoidal area five to six areolae deep at the middle, tapering at both ends; sutural

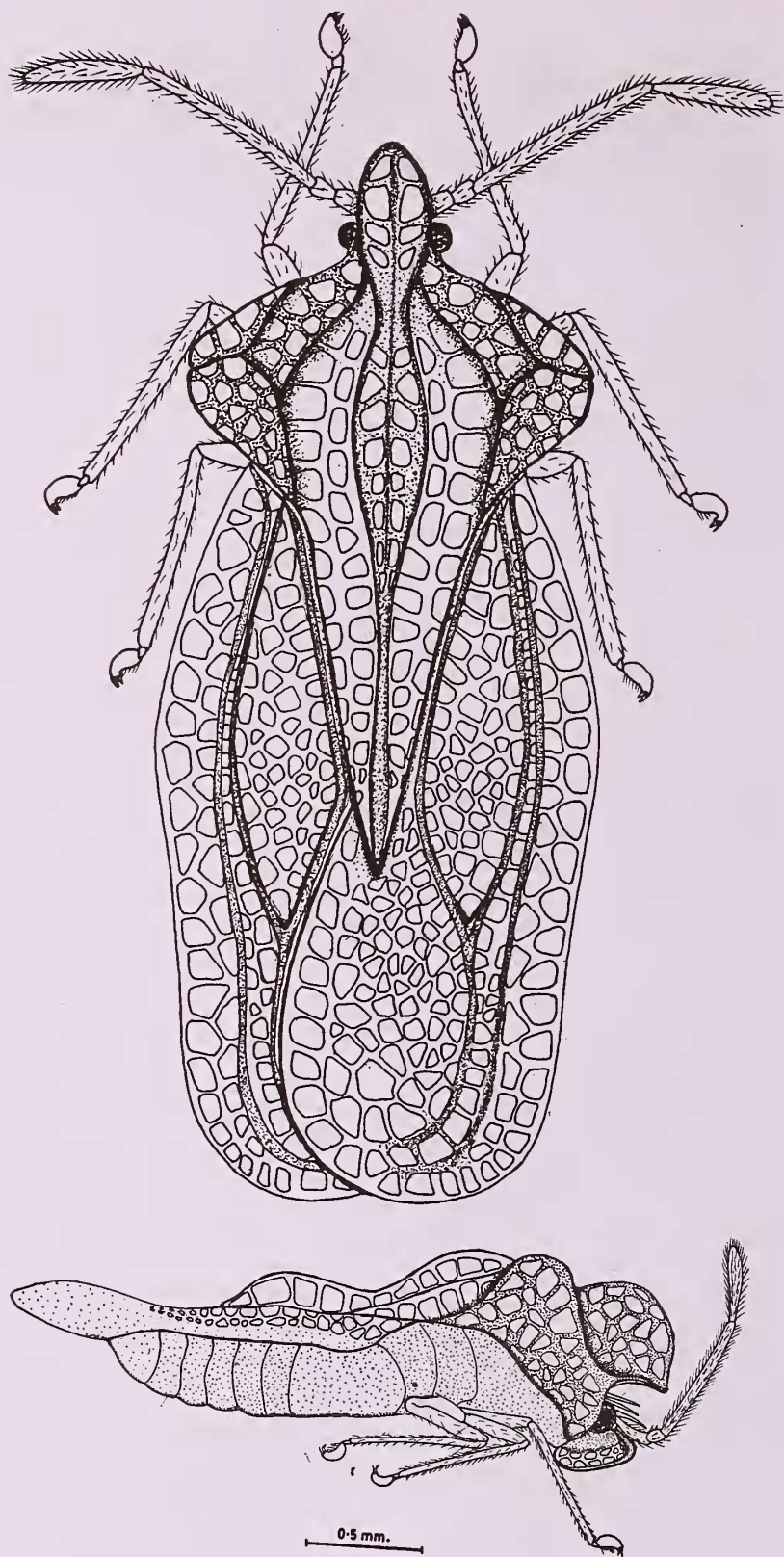


Fig. 1. *Longiscutella menoni* gen. et sp. nov.

Above: Dorsal view; Below: Lateral view.

area with broad areolae; clavus prominently biserially areolate; legs slender, femora slightly incrassated; tibia spiniform; tarsomeres testaceous, spiniform.

Material examined: *Holotype:* Female, macropterous.

Locality: Vellainikara, Trichur, Kerala

(22.2.80).

400 059.

Host plant: Triumfetta pilosa Roth -
Tiliaceae.

Paratype: Two specimens, data same as
holotype.

Type location: For the present in
Livingstone's collection, Dept. of Zoology,
Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras -

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A REVISION OF GENUS *UNGULIA* MALAISE
(HYMENOPTERA, SYMPHYTA, TENTHREDINIDAE: ALLANTINAE)¹

MALKIAT S. SAINI AND V. VASU²
(*With forty four text-figures*)

With recognition of seven species (two already described and five new) genus *Ungulia* Malaise has been revised. Described as new are : *U. auratica*, *U. himalayaensis*, *U. brevis*, *U. scutopunctatus* and *U. acupunctata*. While *U. fasciiventris* Malaise represents first record from India. Treatment of each taxon includes synonymy (if any), detailed description, collection data, population variation (if any), and distribution. A key is provided for all species dealt herewith.

INTRODUCTION

Mainly based on the presence of a simple claw, absence of postgenal carina, malar space more than diameter of median ocellus, etc., the genus *Ungulia* was erected by Malaise in 1961, taking *Taxonus nigritarsis* Cameron, 1902 as its type species. So far, this genus was represented by two species only, i.e. *U. fasciiventris* Malaise and *U. nigritarsis* (Cameron).

In the present text, seven species are described and illustrated which include, two that have already been reported and five as new to science. Holotypes of new species are presently in our collections and will be deposited in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Pusa, National Collections, New Delhi, India after this work is published. Abbreviations used

in the text are: EL- eye length, IATS- inner apical tibial spur, ICD- inter-cencheri distance, IDMO- interocular distance at level of median ocellus, ITD- inter-tegular distance, LID - lower inter-ocular distance, MB- metabasitarsus, OATS- outer apical tibial spur, OCL- ocello-occipital line, OOL- oculo-ocellar line, POL- postocellar line.

Genus *Ungulia* Malaise, 1961

Ungulia Malaise, 1961. Ent. Tidskr; Arg, 82, Hafte 3-4: 244-245.

Type species: *Taxonus nigritarsis* Cameron, 1902.

Diagnosis: Adult: forewing with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells; 2nd and 3rd of the latter subequal in length, and each receiving a recurrent vein. Basalis subparallel to medius and joins subcosta close to the base of cubitus. Nervulus at the apical 2/5 of the cell. Anal cell with a crossvein at apical fourth of the cell,

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